

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XVII

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1910

NO. 10

ARE SAN MATEO'S SCHOOLS USED TO ADVERTISE BOOKS?

Educational Contest Given in Schools of County---Some of Rewards Parts of Encyclopedia.

An eastern company is introducing a certain encyclopedia into this State. One of its methods of advertising is to give so-called educational contests among the pupils of various schools of a county.

Several questions are selected by a teacher connected with the school department and afterward, through courtesy, handed to the pupils by other teachers. The scholar giving answers nearest correct is awarded a full set of the encyclopedia, forty volumes. For the next nearest correct answers the pupil making them is rewarded with a cash prize of \$50. Many single books of the set are given as rewards to those scholars who have given answers next in order of correctness.

This plan of contest took place in this county among its school children a short time ago.

A representative of this encyclopedia company, in an interview with an ENTERPRISE reporter, explained the purposes of the contest. He said the encyclopedia was introduced to the public through the medium of the school children for the reason that that plan was an economical way to advertise the work.

San Mateo county is the first county in California in which this encyclopedia educational contest has been conducted.

Some of the teachers of this county are to be furnished this work at a material discount off regular price if they will write a commendatory letter upon its merits, such as their judgment would warrant them in giving after considering it.

In order to obtain all information possible as to how much official authority was given to conduct this contest and in order to be fair with County Superintendent of Schools Roy Cloud, THE ENTERPRISE, in a communication, asked him to make a statement as to what connection, if any, he had in the matter. His reply follows:

"A so-called educational contest was held in San Mateo county last month. The promoters of the contest called at my office and asked for a list of schools which were in session at that time. I furnished the list, as I would do for any one who asked for such a list. Subsequently, one of the gentlemen who had asked for the list asked if he might have the answers to the questions sent in my care. I gave him that permission. This was all of the connection which the school department of the county had with the matter. Mr. Geo. A. Merrill, principal of the Lick school, San Francisco, Judge Geo. H. Buck, and Mr. Chas. N. Kirkbride of San Mateo, acted as judges, and awarded certain prizes, one of which was won by an eighth grade pupil of the South San Francisco school.

"As to my receiving a set of the encyclopedia at a discount, after looking over the set of books I decided to get a set for this office. There was a set of old encyclopedias published a number of years ago which I turned into Mr. Salmon, the agent, and for which he deducted their value from the purchase price of the books. Three others in Redwood City were given a like discount.

"Furthermore, as to a commendatory letter to be written by me, I have written such a letter, not from any expectation of a discount, or for any other purpose than that I had examined the books and was perfectly willing to make such a statement as I saw fit regarding them. In it I merely mentioned that I had examined the books and considered them good.

"If you care to verify any of the statements which I have made you can do so by addressing Mr. Gilbert, the manager of the company, at his office in the First National Bank building, San Francisco, Cal."

On Thursday, Mr. Salmon, referred to in the above communication, visited THE ENTERPRISE office and verified the statements made by Mr. Cloud. He further stated that the questions could have been handed to the school

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

The Jacobs Co. has been packing up its stock of merchandise this week preparatory to transferring it to Bakersfield, where the firm will continue the business in future.

The moving picture show at Martin's Theater is drawing large crowds. First-class pictures are being produced. Next week scenes at Paris during the great flood will be shown.

Contractor Scott has the work of macadamizing Grand avenue nearly completed. All heavy rock is laid and nearly all the screenings. The first of next week a large steam roller will be used to pack the rock. When this is completed Grand avenue will be a first-class highway.

Deputy Constable J. B. Seivers of San Bruno arrested Emmet H. Parr on Thursday on a charge of being a deserter from Company H, 30th Infantry, stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, Lieutenant-Colonel Phister commanding. Parr was brought before Justice McSweeney, plead guilty, and was ordered returned to his company.

Petitions have been prepared by the following aspirants for city offices to be voted for on April 11th next: For City Trustees—A. Hynding, Thos. L. Hickey, F. A. Cunningham, E. W. Langenbach, D. McSweeney, M. F. Healy, Peter Lind, Dr. J. C. McGovern and M. F. Schafer. For City Clerk, W. J. Smith. For City Treasurer, C. L. Kauffmann. For City Marshal, H. W. Kneese.

A number of citizens turned out last Sunday morning and planted eucalyptus trees in this city. About 2000 trees were planted. City Trustee Hynding, who is manager of the campaign, urges upon the citizens the necessity of turning out to-morrow (Sunday) morning in large numbers, as there are 3000 more trees to plant. In a few years when these trees will be several feet high they will prove a material help in modifying the summer winds. Let every able-bodied man and boy get out to-morrow and plant these trees.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

F. O. E.

Officers and members of South City Aerie, No. 1473, Fraternal Order of Eagles, has completed arrangements for a grand ball to take place March 17th, the evening of St. Patrick's Day, in Metropolitan Hall. No expense or pains will be spared to make it a splendid success. Arrangements will be made to have the electric cars run every thirty minutes during the night. Those splendid musicians comprising Payson's orchestra of San Francisco are engaged for the occasion. In fact, it will be an Eagles' dance. Popular prices. Gents 50c, ladies free.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Mrs. Broux wants work by the day with families, to wash or to do housework. Inquire care of Grandma Dieu, Block 119, South San Francisco.*

Anniversary of Lincoln Convention. The fiftieth anniversary of the Republican national convention in Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, known as the "wigwam convention," will be celebrated at Chicago by the members of the Lincoln League of Illinois on May 16, 17 and 18.

SUCCESSFUL BOOSTER MEETING AT COLMA FOR TANFORAN SITE

Large Party of Local Citizens Journey to That Town in Chartered Electric Car---North End Becoming Aroused.

The second excursion and meeting given under the auspices of this local Tanforan site boosters for Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 took place last Tuesday evening.

The car left this city for Colma, where the meeting took place, shortly after 7:30, nearly filled with one of the most enthusiastic bodies of men that ever left any city on an advertising campaign.

The car was backed down to San Bruno, where it was expected a large delegation of boosters of that town would get aboard and take the trip, but through some misunderstanding, no one appeared, and the party proceeded to Colma, where a large crowd of people from Colma, Vista Grande and the Crocker Tract was awaiting the arrival of the boosters.

The meeting was called to order about 8:30 by Thos. Spellman, President of the Colma Improvement Club, who stated the objects of the meeting, and immediately proceeded to introduce the various speakers.

Short addresses advocating the Tanforan site for the Panama-Pacific Exposition were made by the following named speakers: W. J. Martin, Judge E. E. Cunningham, Thos. L. Hickey, Andrew Hynding, Judge A. McSweeney, E. W. Langenbach, W. J. Smith, F. A. Cunningham, A. P. Scott and E. I. Woodman, of this city.

Supervisor Jas. T. Casey and W. J. Savage of Colma heartily agreed that the exposition should be held in the First Township of San Mateo County.

Other speakers were: J. L. Brown, editor of the Colma Record, R. S. K. MacMillan, and Mrs. H. Oswald, President of the Women's Auxiliary to the Crocker Tract Improvement Club, and Geo. During, Mr. O'Rourke and Geo. Savage of Vista Grande.

The northenders were informed by most of the speakers that the interests of their section would be thoroughly and quickly developed if the exposition grounds were located at the Tanforan site, as the history of all other world's expositions has shown that very rarely has large development gone beyond exposition sites.

At the close of the meeting, about 10 o'clock, the site boosters boarded their car, and in company with invited guests from Colma, Vista Grande and Crocker Tract, took a trip into San Francisco to the ferry building and

return, with Prof. J. C. McGovern at the helm, playing popular airs and bugle calls on his cornet.

The boosters attracted the attention of thousands of people while proceeding up and down Market street by their noisy demonstration and cheers for the Tanforan site.

The party returned to this city shortly before midnight:

A similar trip will be made to Visitation Valley in the near future over the new road from Onondago avenue to that section.

St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal Church
Cor. Grand and Maple Avenues, (one block from the Post Office.)

Regular Sunday services—Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school classes for all ages at 10:00 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Prayer services Wednesday at 7:45 p. m.

The public is made cordially welcome at all our services.

"A home-like church."

D. RALSTON, Pastor.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Rounds of San Francisco will preach. Let us give him a good hearing. The pastor will preach in the evening on the subject, "The Church's Opportunity." There will be special music. Come and bring your friends.

Remember the Epworth League meets at 6:30 p. m. Sunday evening.

The Junior Epworth League has been started under the leadership of Mrs. Evans, assisted by Miss Woodman. The Juniors will meet in the church every Wednesday afternoon at 3:40 o'clock. Juniors, be on hand next Wednesday.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Laura Pfluger of San Bruno has filed a suit for divorce in the Superior Court of this county against her husband, Charles Pfluger, alleging neglect, abusive language and cruelty.

For Sale.—Several good, well-located lots in South San Francisco; installment plan; reasonable terms. Apply to D. O. Daggett or E. E. Cunningham & Co. at postoffice. *

DRAYAGE AND EXPRESSAGE

KAUFFMANN BROS.

Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates

CONNECTIONS WITH ALL TRAINS

WOOD AND COAL HAY AND GRAIN

Office: - With Wells, Fargo & Co.
Phone, Main 224 - Grand Ave.

A Partner

Lay aside a part of your earnings regularly and you will have a partner that will work for you night and day.

Bank of South San Francisco

Commercial

Savings

Continued on Page 8

South San Francisco Railroad Time Table

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:13 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
7:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:43 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 A. M.
9:53 A. M.
12:52 P. M.
3:01 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:23 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:37 A. M.
8:36 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
2:23 P. M.
3:16 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theatre Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:25 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:20 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:19 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:45 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
5:24 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

* NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.
8:03 A. M.
12:13 P. M.
3:43 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

† SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.
6:37 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
3:17 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.
† Mails from north arrive.
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—A. Hynding (President), H. Gaerdes, H. Edwards, Thos. Hickey, D. McSweeney.
Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....C. L. Kauffmann
Recorder.....A. McSweeney
City Attorney.....H. E. Styles
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson
Garbage Collector.....A. G. Bissett
Poundmaster.....D. Clements
BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire, E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, E. N. Brown, Geo. Kneese (Secretary), Inspector, A. T. Smith.
SCHOOL TRUSTEES—Chas. Robinson, J. Kelly, J. O. Snyder.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. L. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....C. L. McCracken
District Attorney.....J. J. Bullock
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....John F. Johnston
Sheriff.....Robert Chatham
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justice of the Peace.....A. McSweeney
Constable.....Bob Carroll
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

If you want to sell anything—a house, a lot, a horse, a cow—or want to rent a house, rooms or flat—advertise in THE ENTERPRISE.

THE MISSING INGREDIENT.

An Inventor Left His Secret
Guarded Well.

By EVELYN WITWOTH.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

"Oh, father, I'm afraid that some day you'll blow yourself up."
"Never fear, sweetheart! There is but one thing combustible about these ingredients, and that I never put in till the last. And it must have been mixed with the others an hour before there can be an explosion."

This dialogue occurred in old Severance's laboratory between him and his daughter Fanny. She was his only child, and he had no wife, so that, being all he had to love in the world, she was his idol.

"Father," she said, changing the subject abruptly, "Will has spoken." She threw her arms about his neck and hid her face in his bosom.

"Has he, chick? I'm glad—for your sake, dearie—but for me!" He finished with a deep sigh.

"Oh, father, I will never leave you! We will always be together."

"Daughter," said the old man, "I, too, have something of importance to tell you. I have discovered a fulminate powder that will revolutionize warfare. It will treble the range of a cannon or a rifle. I have been offered \$100,000 by the government for my secret. Now that Will has spoken you may tell him that you will have a fortune for a dowry. He is a fine fellow and deserves it and you."

Peter Gower, a man of thirty-five, whom Severance used for an assistant, was eavesdropping outside the door and heard every word of the conversation. Although he had worked with Severance, he did not know that his principal had succeeded in his effort. Severance had made the crowning dis-



SHE READ IT AND STAGGERED.

covery while working alone at night and had guarded his secret carefully even from his assistant. Gower, like Severance, was a chemist, but was employed simply as an assistant and not entitled to any interest in his inventions.

From this time forward Severance was conscious that Gower was watching him in order to get the secret. The assistant knew the main ingredients of the composition, but the one substance without which the union was incomplete he did not know. One day while Severance was at work making the compound he saw reflected in a mirror before him Gower's face intent upon him. Severance put in all the ingredients, substituting for the uniting substance another than the correct one. An expression of joy came over the face in the mirror.

After this Severance conceived a dread of his assistant. One day he gave his daughter a bit of paper with a single word written on it and told her to put it away in a little trinket box she had and to be extremely careful as to its preservation.

One day Fanny Severance was startled by the sound of an explosion in the laboratory. Every drop of blood left her face instantly. Rushing into the laboratory, her worst fears were realized. Her father's body was lying on the floor so disfigured that he was scarcely recognizable. Gower followed her. He was pale and trembling.

"I've been fearing this for a long while," he said.

But the girl did not hear him. She had swooned. He carried her into the

house and ministered to her till she came back to consciousness. Then he left her.

Fanny Severance and William Clarke, her fiancé, found themselves thus unexpectedly cut off from the dowry they had expected at their wedding. But the young man showed no disappointment to the girl he loved, and they were married soon after her father's death.

Gower put the laboratory in order, shut it up and gave Fanny the key. She saw no more of him till soon after her wedding. Then he called ostensibly to learn of her welfare, but really to see if he could get from her a bit of secret information. He had put together the chemicals necessary to the compound Severance had invented, had put in the uniting substance he had seen Severance use, but notwithstanding that he had been foiled and that a fortune had slipped through his fingers, he was about to accept the situation when it occurred to him that Severance might have left his secret with his daughter. After making formal inquiries he told her that her father had given him all the elements of his compound but one. If he had left her the name of this uniting chemical she might yet be rich, for he (Gower), having all the rest, with this could manufacture the powder.

When her husband came home that evening Fanny told him of Gower's call and what he had said. Later on, going to her trinket box, she noticed the paper her father had given her. Taking it to her husband, she told him of the circumstance attending her receiving it and asked him if he knew what it meant. The young man looked at the word written on the paper. It was a curious mixture of letters, spelling an almost unpronounceable word. Then suddenly an idea occurred to him. He told his wife that it might be the crowning chemical used by her father for his compound.

"Then," said Fanny excitedly, "all we have to do is to give it to Mr. Gower and we will yet be rich."

But William Clarke believed in the adage "Make haste slowly." He slept but little that night, thinking why, if this was the required substance, Severance had left it without the other ingredients of the compound. He must have had a reason for doing so. Clarke thought for hours upon this reason. Was it that Gower knew the other ingredients and in the event of the inventor's death could go on with the manufacture of the powder in case Fanny would give it to him. If so it meant that Fanny was the real possessor of the secret. But why had not Severance told her that what he had given her was the key and what she was to do with it in case of his death?

"Fanny," said the young husband the next morning, giving her the daily parting kiss, "go into the laboratory today and see what you can find there."

Fanny took the key to the building and, with a shudder, going into the laboratory, began to hunt—what for she did not know. There was a tiny safe in the wall that interested her. Remembering that she had father's keys in the house, she went for them and, picking out an odd looking one, slipped it into the lock. It fitted exactly, and, turning it, she opened the small door and took out several papers. Selecting one, she read it and staggered as if stricken. It read:

Suspecting that my assistant, Peter Gower, will murder me (he thinks he possesses my secret) I leave this paper in case anything happens to me. I dare not give the secret to any one, even to my daughter, now, but trust this action will insure it to her without the risk that would occur if it left my keeping.

On another paper was a list of the ingredients except one, which the writer said he had given to his daughter.

A horrible thought entered the young wife's mind. Her father had probably been murdered.

"Bless him!" she exclaimed, kissing the record he had made. "Had it not been for his care a murderer would have robbed me of my rights."

The hours dragged slowly till her husband came home, and she told him of her discovery. He read the paper and, taking his wife in his arms, said:

"Sweetheart, it is our duty to avenge your father."

"How?"

"There are ways in which Gower could have contrived an explosion. He might have mixed substances that would require a few minutes or a few hours to unite chemically. He might have run a wire underground to the outside of the laboratory and ignited some substance within by an electric spark. He might have tossed a bomb at his victim's feet. Whatever his means, he doubtless removed all evidences of its character, for you left him to lock up the laboratory."

"So I did," she said wonderingly. "But could I have done otherwise? I wouldn't have gone there myself on any account."

The next day Clarke took steps to renew the negotiations with the gov-

ernment broken out by his father-in-law's death. The matter dragged, as all matters connected with governments are bound to drag. But Clarke, who had more business ability than the inventor, started negotiations with another country and before long had two nations bidding against each other. The result was that he finally received five times as much as was offered Severance.

When payment was handed to Clarke it was in one check on the national treasury. He took it home and waved it triumphantly over his wife's head, exclaiming:

"There's your dowry!"

But the wife's joy was subdued by the sad memory of her father's death. "Alas, poor father!" she said, with tears in her eyes.

The next day Clarke did the more melancholy duty of handing the police the paper incriminating Peter Gower. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and as soon as he was taken an investigation of the laboratory was made. A tiny hole was found under a workbench through which a wire might have been passed to the cellar. To lead it from there to the outside of the building no other hole was needed since it could have been passed through a window. This single hole was the only evidence against the accused, and it was not sufficient to convict him. He was acquitted of the murder by the jury, but not by the public. When freed he disappeared and has never since been heard from.

How Attraction Acts.

Attraction acts very curiously. Thus if there were a man in the moon and if he were like the men on the earth he would be able to leap over a three storied house with as much ease as an ordinary jumper springs over a three foot fence in consequence of the forces of attraction being much less at the moon's surface than at the earth's. An elephant there would be as light footed as the deer here. A boy throwing stones might easily land them in an adjoining county. On the other hand, the reverse of all this would happen in Jupiter or Saturn. They being so much greater than the earth, their attraction would so impede locomotion that a man would scarcely be able to crawl, and large animals would be crushed by their own weight.

In the Land of Windmills.

The Dutch when they invite you, and they are not a guest seeking race, are extremely hospitable and make you at once welcome. Sometimes, however, when it comes to dinner, their active hospitality demands an energetic recognition. The table is laid with piles of plates before each chair. On your first visit the spoons and forks are heavy silver, the knives of the finest steel and ivory. You never, however, eat with them again. When you have been shown that a family possesses them that ends it. You eat thereafter from everyday ware.

"What would the silver be like for our descendants if we used it often?" an old lady asked me. "What would we have if our ancestors had been careless?"—Eva Madden in Harper's Bazar.

Pay-as-you-enter Hotel.

Plans are under way for erecting on Broadway near Times square, in New York, what the promoters term a "popular hotel," where rooms with bath may be had for \$1.50 a day, and patrons will pay as they register.

A Woman Wants The Home Paper



MAKE HER HAPPY BY TAKING IT THE YEAR ROUND

A Penny Saved Is A Penny Earned

A DOLLAR SPENT AT HOME
Is a Dollar That May Come Back
to Your Purse

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

TIPPECANOE TRIBE No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros. welcome.

M. EMPENIA,

Sachem.

Geo. E. Keissling, Keeper of Records.

SOUTH CITY AERIE No. 1473,

F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m. M. C. FERRON, Worthy President. Harry Edwards, Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.

SAN MATEO LODGE, No. 7,

JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS, P. and B. A., meets every first and third Thursdays in Metropolitan Hall, at 8 p. m.

J. M. COSTER, President

C. L. KAUFFMANN, Secretary.

HOTELS

Linden Hotel

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Vandenbos have again taken charge of this hotel, and will serve patrons in a first-class manner.

Board and Room, \$5 per Week

206-210 LINDEN AVENUE
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Office. Hours
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Office: 411 Linden Ave., South San Francisco, California.

Office Hours: 3 to 7 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tel. Residence and Sanitarium, San Mateo.

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Kauffmann Building San Mateo Co.

San Mateo County Building and Loan Association

Assets \$246,000.

Loans made on the Monthly Definite Contract Plans, paying in from 5 to 12 years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity. No premiums or unnecessary expense.

GEO. W. LOVIE, secretary,
Redwood City, Cal

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Build your own house.
Follow the line of travel.
Buy where you can live.
The best place to live is where you can earn a living.

This industrial town is the place.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM & Co.,

Real Estate Agent

Good Printing

Is the art of putting into another mind what is in your own.

IT IS A SUBTLE METHOD OF SUGGESTION

It is a means of making a favorable impression.

To have the best results, it must be the best printing.

That we are prepared to give you.

WALK RIGHT IN

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D. SWIFT & CO.
501 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

With the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, now rapidly being constructed, South San Francisco will have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

SLAUGHTERERS OF

CATTLE

HOGS

SHEEP

and

CALVES

PRIMROSE HAMS AND BACON

GOLDEN GATE PURE LARD

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT



SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, - - - - - California

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.

Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, in advance.....\$2 00
Six Months ".....1 00
Three Months ".....50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 5, 1910

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ENTERPRISE subscribers are requested to notify this office immediately if they do not receive their papers promptly each week.

The direct primary law has opened the way to the control of government by the people.

The practical usefulness and workings of this new law will be tested in this State this year.

If the people themselves do not control State and county government in California, on and after January 1, 1911, it will be the fault of the people, and of none other.

Four candidates are in the field for Governor on the Republican ticket. In the order of their appearance they are Charley Curry, Phil Stanton, Alden Anderson and Hiram Johnson.

These gentlemen are all well enough known to enable the great body of the qualified electors to choose intelligently the Republican candidate for Governor. If they are not so known, they will be before the August primaries settle the choice. The campaign will be educational. The candidates for nomination will stand up before the Grand Jury of California electors and give reason for the faith within them. In this tournament of moral and intellectual forces, ability will count, but the victor will be he who shows that he is earnest and honest as well as able.

THE ENTERPRISE publishes in this issue a statement of an attempt to use the public schools in this county to promote the sale of a set of books, published and offered for sale by a private firm. If it should appear that there are any errors in the story as published the errors will be corrected, for this paper desires only to make public the truth in this case. THE ENTERPRISE does not seek to discredit or injure any official or teacher in publishing this story. We are quite ready and willing to believe, and we do believe, that the Superintendent of Schools and the teachers have been misled by the smooth talk of a smooth book agent, and inadvertently allowed their names to be used to boost the sale of these books. The point we make is that the public schools should not be used for the advantage of any private person or firm, and that any one attempting to do so we think should be promptly kicked out of doors and off the public school grounds.

The Irish Fellowship Club of Chicago will give a Taft dinner on March 17th. Two buck gamboks killed by Roosevelt in Africa, have been shipped, and will be included in the menu at the St. Patrick's Day dinner given in

honor of the President. Strong meat is needed in National affairs just now, and buck meat may become the "piece de resistance" in a new National bill of fare. So mote it be.

The Tanforan Site Exposition boosters found all the North End towns in favor of locating the Exposition in the First Township at the Colma Hall meeting last Tuesday evening. It was a fine meeting and the "joy ride" to the ferries and return was something to be long remembered.

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY TRUSTEES

The Board of City Trustees held a very short session last Monday night. There was not much business to transact.

A communication was received from the local power and light company stating that the new city lighting system would be put into operation in a short time. The non-arrival from the East of some 40-watt lamps has caused the delay. Filed.

A communication was received from the Studebaker Bros. Co. inclosing a bill for repairs to the city sprinkling cart that was partially damaged by fire several weeks ago.

The communication was ordered filed, and Clerk Smith requested to sent the bill to the insurance company that issued the policy.

An ordinance fixing water rates for this city, upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Gaerdes, was adopted and ordered published.

Trustee Hickey introduced two new ordinances—one calling for a notice of municipal election, and the other providing for the establishing of an election precinct in this city.

Both made special orders for next meeting.

Clerk Smith was requested to communicate with the United Railroads of San Francisco and inform the officials of that company that the work of macadamizing Grand avenue was nearly completed, and that it was the desire of the board that the company finish its portion of the street work.

At this point an informal discussion arose on the subject of lack of candidates for city trustees to be voted for at the coming municipal election.

Judge E. E. Cunningham in a few spirited remarks stated that it is wrong that such lack of interest should be shown in a matter that is so important to the city. He thought it incumbent upon Chairman Hynding especially that he should again become a candidate for city trustee. A great deal had been accomplished by the present board, the first under the new city government, but there was still more important work to be done. The people demanded that Trustee Hynding should succeed himself, and as an earnest of that demand, Judge Cunningham called upon the citizens present who wanted Mr. Hynding to serve another term as trustee to stand, and everybody arose.

Trustee Hynding said he sincerely thanked the citizens for their confidence and esteem in him, and while his health was poor, and his private duties were such that left him little time to attend to public ones, he would take the matter under consideration.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

The first regular municipal election will be held in this city on Monday, April 11th next, when five city trustees, a clerk, treasurer, and marshal will be elected to serve during the coming two years. Now is the time for candidates to make their announcements and let the local citizens know what office they are seeking.

A small charge will be made to candidates who wish to place their announcements in THE ENTERPRISE during the campaign.

For Rent—Four-room bungalow, \$5 per month. Inquire L. L. Dibble, Peck's Lots.

HOG RAISING IN CALIFORNIA

A Sure and Steady Source of Profit Overlooked By Too Many Farmers in This State.

Among the many sources of wealth not sufficiently developed in this State of wonderful opportunities, the raising of hogs seems to have been overlooked by a great many farmers, and there is no reasonable explanation of their failure to take advantage of the exceptionally favorable conditions as are found here for such an industry.

In the Eastern States, and those of the Middle West, thousands of farmers owe a large share of their prosperity to making the raising of hogs one of the principal, and in many instances, the greatest, source of revenue of the farm. And if the production of hogs has so much benefited the farmers of the States indicated, where several climatic conditions during four or five months of the year, make it necessary to provide suitable and costly buildings in which to house and feed the hogs, and during which time the land is absolutely non-productive, is it not reasonable to infer that the California farmer would be benefitted to a still greater extent if he devoted at least a part of his time and efforts to this industry, living as he does in a State where no such adverse conditions of climate are met, and where in almost every section from January to December, save perhaps during mid-summer, and then only an inexpensive shelter from the sun's rays, and where also the soil is productive both winter and summer.

During the past fifteen years the hog market in California has been uniformly high, the price ranging from 6½ to 9½ cents per pound, live weight, delivered in San Francisco or Los Angeles, the average price being about 8 cents per pound, and during all this period there has not been a time when the supply of hogs in California was equal to the demand for them, which condition forced the California packers to have recourse to Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska, in order to get enough hogs to carry on their business, or to obtain the cured product from Eastern packers, in both cases sending large sums of money out of the State that should have gone into the pockets of the California farmers had they been more keenly alive to their interests and had gone more generally into the business of raising hogs for their home markets.

It probably would not surprise the California farmer to read that the estimated output of gold in this State for the year 1909 is about \$20,000,000, in the production of which the miners of California and the State benefited, as the money remained in the State. We feel sure, however, that it will surprise him to learn that the packers of California imported from the East during 1909 in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 pounds of pork product, principally hams, bacon and lard, at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000, in addition to which they imported hundreds of carloads of live hogs from the four States referred to above, every dollar of which the packers here would have preferred spending in California had the farmers here raised hogs in sufficient numbers to supply the demand, and instead of going out of the State, this immense sum of money would have remained in it.

Under the circumstances it would seem very much to the interest of the California farmer to go more extensively into the industry of raising hogs for this market, and by so doing, derive very much greater profit from the farm and materially increase the wealth producing power of this great State of California.

REGISTER.

Citizens of this city can now register their names with F. A. Cunningham, at the Postoffice, or Geo. Wallace at the Verandah Hotel, in order that they can vote at the August primaries and the fall State and county election in November. The voters of this city whose names are on the last great register can vote at the coming city election if they have not changed their residence from one precinct to another. New citizens must register immediately if they wish to vote at the coming city election in April.

EATING OF GRAIN BY MANKIND

High Priced Food Remedy Urged by a Scientist.

DIFFERENT RATION FOR CATTLE

Dr. H. P. Armsby Believes In Cutting Animals Down to a Coarse Fodder That Human Beings Cannot Assimilate—Declare We Would Save on Big Percentage of Food.

Dr. Henry Prentice Armsby of State College, Pa., who is a great expert in animal nutrition, says we waste too much good food on our animals and that we should use grain ourselves and grow coarse fodder for our animals. By so doing we would save largely on 45 per cent of our daily food, and that ought to have a lot of effect on high prices.

The Armsby program is simple enough. It amounts to little more than this: That the time has come for the American people to begin eating the food that they have been throwing to the steers and the hogs and work out a new ration for the animals. And yet that idea when worked out means that millions of bushels of grain that now go into the nation's animal food and dairy products will be directly available for human consumption and that we will have the beef and the butter and the cheese as well.

As Dr. Armsby casually tells it: "You see, we are already confronted with a food problem, and one of the potent factors toward its solution is to ascertain a more economic ration for cattle. We must learn how to obtain animal food and dairy products by feeding cattle on a ration that contains nothing that can be assimilated by human beings—that is, we must utilize our grain crops for man's consumption entirely and feed cattle on coarse fodders not palatable to human beings. Animal food and dairy products make up 45 per cent of the food consumed by the people of the United States. By using a cheaper ration for animals we will get that 45 per cent of our daily food cheaper and thereby relieve in a measure the ordinary wage earner of his fight to feed his family."

All very plausible, all simple enough to hear it told, but a program that has not been worked out in its details—a program that Dr. Armsby has, however, advanced further than perhaps any other scientist.

Steer In a Calorimeter.

The experiment is centered around a calorimeter and a steer. The steer is just a steer. The calorimeter suggests in appearance a huge refrigerator. The box consists of an inner chamber of sheet copper that can be tightly closed, surrounded by two wooden walls, leaving a dead air space of about four inches between. It is in the closed inner chamber, lighted by plate glass windows and supplied by a constant current of pure air, that the State College steer, which may become historic, lives.

The temperature of the chamber can be regulated to the hundredth part of a degree. Every physical change within it can be weighed down to the hundredth part of an ounce. The amount of food energy given off in heat is measured, the amount of food energy used for mere physical upkeep is measured, and the rate of growth is measured. The experiments show exactly what proportion of the food energy of each ration can be used by the animal to produce meat or milk or work and how much is simply used up in heating the surrounding atmosphere.

A Saving of Millions of Dollars.

The practical man, however, is interested in results, not mechanism. What do all these experiments amount to? Where do they lead? They lead to an era of cheaper production, says Dr. Armsby. They amount to this: What Dr. Armsby can do others can do after him, and already the State College experiments have laid the basis for an economy in animal rations that if applied throughout the nation would mean a saving of millions.

"As the density of population and the demand for breadstuffs increase," says Dr. Armsby, "the stock feeder is constrained to use the cheaper by-product feeds in place of grain. From the economic viewpoint, then, it is highly important that that portion of our national wealth represented by these inedible products should be utilized to the best advantage, yielding a more liberal supply of food to the consumer."

"Thus, you understand, the calorimeter is showing us how to conserve our grain to feed the men, women and children of the country by eliminating

it entirely from the ration of cattle and substituting in its stead present fodder crops, new fodder crops and more grain byproducts."

BALLOON VIEW OF COMET.

C. J. Glidden Plans Ascension to Photograph Halley's Discovery.

Charles J. Glidden, who has encircled the world in his automobile and has made long distance balloon trips, is confident that Halley's comet can be photographed next May from a balloon. Ascensions are planned in the balloons Massachusetts and Springfield, and Mr. Glidden will have as companions in his car Professor E. C. Pickering of Harvard and other astronomical authorities.

He believes that some interesting and profitable observations can be made of the comet about May 1 at an elevation of three miles and that excellent photographs, if atmospheric conditions are favorable, can be obtained.

BULLETIN CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT BOARD

February has been marked with seasonal rainfall in the valleys and mountain regions, thus insuring ample water for irrigation purposes during the coming summer. Reports received by the California Development Board from all parts of the State indicate abundant crops of all kinds. Deciduous fruit growers predict good crops of all kinds.

Reports received from all parts of the East and Middle West indicate heavy colonist travel to California as well as an extra large tourist travel. Special inquiry points to great demand for small farms. Colonists have been especially active in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and arrangements have been made to irrigate large tracts of land which will be thrown on the market in small parcels.

Improved business conditions are reported from all parts of the State, with continued strong demand on part of investors, for industrial and municipal securities.

Banks all over California have shown a strong upward tendency of deposits and resources, with constantly increasing business. Shipping has felt the impulse of increasing business and indications point to a heavy business by sea during the coming season.

Information given free on all parts of California.

Address: The California Development Board, Ferry Building, San Francisco.

MAGNOLIA HOTEL

FOURTH STREET
Santa Rosa, California
JOHN CLIFFORD, Prop.

When visiting Santa Rosa, stop at the Magnolia, as Mr. Clifford would be pleased to see his old San Mateo County friends.

ORDINANCE No. 29

An Ordinance Fixing and Establishing Water Rates Within the Limits of the City of South San Francisco, for the Fiscal Year 1910-1911.

The Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1.
The monthly rates of compensation to be charged or collected by any person, company or corporation supplying water to the inhabitants of said city, or to companies or corporations therein, for the year commencing July 1, 1910, and ending June 30, 1911, are hereby fixed as follows:
General monthly water rates for water served through meters shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents per thousand gallons; provided that the charge for serving water through a meter shall not be less than one dollar per month for any service connection.
Water supplied otherwise than through meters shall be furnished at meter rates for the amount estimated to have been so supplied.

Section 2.
Meter rates shall be payable at the end of each month; and where meters are used, all bills or receipts for the payment of said rates or charges shall have written thereon the meter readings for which said charges are made.

Section 3.
This ordinance shall be published once in THE ENTERPRISE, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of South San Francisco, and shall take effect and be in force on July 1, 1910.

Introduced the 21st day of February, A. D. 1910.
Passed and adopted as an ordinance of the City of South San Francisco at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, this 28th day of February, 1910, by the following vote:

Ayes, and in favor of the passage of said ordinance—Trustees Harry Edwards, Herman Gaerdes, Thomas Hickey, Daniel McSweeney and Andrew Hynding.

No, and against the passage of said ordinance—Trustees, None.

Signed and approved as an ordinance of said city this 28th day of February, A. D. 1910.

ANDREW HYNDING,
President of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco.

[Seal] Attest:
WILLIAM J. SMITH, Clerk of the City of South San Francisco.

ROSE AND COTTON BLACK AS COAL

**Cripple Claims to Have Found
Process For Growing Them.**

INEXPENSIVE FORMULA USED

Dennis Trapley of Savannah, Ga., Says Any Plant Can Be Ebonized if Treated With His Chemical Mixture—Cost Only One-tenth That of Cotton Dye.

Floral culture and the cultivation of cotton will be revolutionized if the formula which Dennis Trapley, a rheumatic cripple of Savannah, Ga., has discovered proves all he asserts it will. Trapley recently went to Washington to try to obtain a patent on his formula.

By his process, which consists of the mixing of three inexpensive and common chemicals into a fluid, black cotton can be produced at an expense one-tenth that of dye. He says he has produced black roses, and he declares that any flower can be cultivated so that its blooms will be black.

Back of Trapley and his claims are representative Edwards of Georgia and Colonel A. R. Lawton, vice president of the Georgia Central railroad and wealthy lawyer of Savannah. On March 1 Trapley will send from his home in Georgia to Representative Edwards for exhibit in Washington a rose plant bearing several black blooms; also a number of buds equally black. This was the statement made to Representative Edwards by Trapley the other afternoon.

Like Watering a Plant.

Before Trapley arrived in Washington he was preceded by a letter from Colonel Lawton, who asked Representative Edwards to take the man in tow. Together the two visited the patent office and told the assistant commissioner of patents, Cornelius C. Billings, of the wonderful discovery. Commissioner Billings immediately gave Trapley the required papers to make application for a patent. Trapley said to Mr. Billings:

"After fifteen years of experimenting I have discovered a process by which black roses and black cotton may be produced. The formula is inexpensive. It consists of three cheap chemicals which are diluted with water.

"I have taken an ordinary rosebush and planted it in rich earth and by feeding it this chemical fluid have produced a rose as large and heavy as an American Beauty and as black as coal. The petals of this rose have the same gloss and luster as the American Beauty. The feeding process is exactly the same as watering a plant.

"As the first shoots of the bush push up through the earth an extraordinary darkness can be noticed. As they grow their colors become darker. The same is true of the foliage. The leaves of the bush are almost black. The buds when they appear are black.

Plants Benefited by the Chemicals.
"One of the peculiarities of the process is that after a certain number of applications during the first year it can be stopped and for two seasons the plant will bear black flowers. If the feeding process is not continued in the third year the bush will again assume its natural state.

"What is true of the rose is true of all other flowers and also of cotton. By the use of my chemical secret I can produce black cotton, and it will cost little or nothing as compared with black dye. One of the features is that the chemicals seem to have a general good effect on the plants. Those I have experimented upon have grown to extraordinary size and are of a fine fiber.

"The day my process is protected by patent I can dispose of it for \$500,000. This proposition has been made me."

Distorted by Rheumatism.

Born in the backwoods of Georgia, Trapley can scarcely read or write. When a boy Dennis, as he is known to every merchant in Savannah, fished in the creek which ran by his home. When he was fifteen he became afflicted with rheumatism, and at seventeen he was a distorted sufferer. He moved to Savannah to get treatment. He began making key rings, upon which he marked initials. Soon he became known as the "key ring boy of Johnson square." On a corner Dennis, in an invalid's chair, would sit fourteen hours a day making key rings and selling them. For fifteen years he has been following this life.

In the spring and long summer evenings after he went home Dennis would plant roses and cultivate them. From early boyhood he had one thought, that of producing a black

rose. First he tried grafting. Failing, he began the use of chemicals. This thought occurred to him after seeing a farmer spread lime on the fields which he was to cultivate. Dennis believed that if light soil and lime would produce a light sugar cane and light colored sirup some chemical might produce the black rose. About five years ago, he says, he produced the first bloom of black roses, also black cotton. Later he produced other black blooms.

HERBERT GLADSTONE A PEER

Career of Great Commoner's Son, Who Accepts What His Father Declined.

Right Hon. Herbert John Gladstone, former British secretary of state for home affairs, recently appointed governor general of United South Africa, who has been elevated to the peerage, has accepted what his father, the great commoner, William Ewart Gladstone, twice refused—a seat in the house of lords. Queen Victoria, who had little love for some of her minister's policies, tried hard to make an earl out of him, but he steadfastly refused, telling her that he considered it a duty as well as a privilege to remain without a title.

Herbert John Gladstone, his third son, was born in 1854 at 12 Downing street, London, the official home of the prime minister. Educated at Eton, young Gladstone carried off both there and in Oxford university many honors as a student of classics and history. He became his father's private secretary in 1881 and thereafter held successively the positions of lord of the treasury, financial secretary of the war office, undersecretary of the home office and first commissioner of works.

In 1890 he became chief whip of the Liberal party. In 1905 he was made secretary of state for home affairs.

Mr. Gladstone married in 1901 Miss Dorothy Paget, a daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Paget, a young woman whose social talents have done much for her husband.

Golf, cycling, shooting, fishing, yachting and occasionally cricket and football are the recreations of the new peer. He was elected president of the National Physical Recreation society some years ago and has remained its president ever since. His London residence is 9 Buckingham gate, and he has a beautiful country place at Sandycroft, Littleton-by-the-Sea.

WAIL OF VETERAN'S WIFE.

Please Tell Him the War Is Over, She Asked, and the Court Did.

If you were the wife of a civil war veteran and he should get up in the middle of every night and march around the room beating a snare drum and singing "We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys," wouldn't it strain your patriotism? That's what a tired woman asked when she appeared the other day in the Myrtle avenue court, Brooklyn.

"Your honor," said she to Magistrate Naumer, "I had two husbands, both of whom are dead, before this one. He is the first war veteran I ever had. I love my country and admire George M. Cohan, but I think there should be a line drawn somewhere in this star spangled banner business. Why, every night almost he gets up—my husband, I mean—and awakens me with the cry: 'Hark, I hear the rebel yell! To arms, to arms!' Then he gets an old drum and, placing his Grand Army hat on his head, parades around, beating the drum and singing 'Marching Through Georgia.' Will you please tell him the war is over?"

The husband assured the magistrate that his wife exaggerated.

"Judge," said he, "I only do that when I'm soused."

"Oh, I see," said the court. "Fired with patriotism by rum, you get up in the night and beat your drum!"

On his promise to forget the war he was discharged.

BOY WITH CORNET VOICE.

Peculiar Gift of Brooklyn Lad, Who Imitates Cavalry Calls.

Willie Laffen of 98 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, is the boy with the cornet voice. He is a little shaver, with a pleasant, chubby face and like a thousand other boys except when he emits from between his lips sounds so similar to those of a B flat cornet as to deceive any one.

The boy was in Broad street, New York city, the other afternoon when he screwed up the necessary courage to send out a bugle call that echoed among the skyscrapers, and instantly there were half a thousand men and boys about him. They cheered him on and nearly mobbed him.

The boy said that he discovered the peculiar gift about two years ago, and had made a nuisance of himself about the house with his imitations of cavalry calls. Willie is fourteen years old and works as an errand boy. A policeman had to escort him off the block.

MAROON HENS FOR UNIVERSITY

**Chicago Professor Vies With
Cornell In Tests With Dyes.**

EGGS OF SAME HUE TOO.

Students at Chicago University Elated at Prospect of New Mascot For the Football Field—Other Advantages That They See in the Egg Coloring Experiments.

University of Chicago students figured out the other day some of the uses for "colored to order" hens and eggs and hailed with joy the announcement of Dr. Oscar Riddle of the zoology department that by feeding hens dyes mixed in their corn he can change the color of the hens themselves and of the eggs they produce.

Still greater exultation prevailed when it was learned that maroon as a color may be made a success along the lines mapped out in the recent dispatch from Cornell university. Professors from Charles O. Whitman, head of the zoology department, down called the results of Dr. Riddle's experiments a great contribution to science.

Maroon Ideas of Students.

The students consider the color discovery an even greater contribution to college spirit and hope that Professor Riddle will be made head of a specially created "egg coloring" department with a liberal endowment.

Here are some of the advantages which the students see are certain to result:

Maroon eggs and those of the color of visiting college opponents would be just the thing at "purity banquets" before big football games.

On the gridiron a maroon hen certainly would prove an excellent mascot and drive the moleskin heroes to feats of daring.

A maroon egg with every registration will increase the student enrollment at the university.

Maroon eggs not so fresh would come in handy, it is thought, on the baseball field and on Mandel hall stage to be used at every bad play.

Riddle Tells of His Hopes.

"Yes, it is possible to change the color of a hen's feathers and the color of the egg it lays by means of dyes in food," said Professor Riddle when told of the Cornell experiments. "I have been working along these lines and have had considerable success.

"We have made these experiments for the last three years, and we find that eggs may be colored any tint we desire simply by placing dye in the food which we give the hen. For instance, if we want a purple egg we give the hen some purple dye in the cornmeal. The hen eats this, and a day or two later when she lays an egg we find a purple ring around the outer edge of the yolk. If we keep feeding her purple dye in the course of a week the yolk becomes a deep purple.

"So far my experiments have not resulted in producing a maroon colored shell, but we shall come to that before long, I hope."

Dr. Riddle asserts that he is the first to conduct these experiments which resulted in the colored egg discovery, though the same ones have since been conducted in other university laboratories.

CANNON'S NEW TITLE.

It's "Godfather of the Waters," and a Congressman Bestowed It.

"The godfather of the waters" was a new title bestowed upon Speaker Joseph G. Cannon by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania in the house the other day.

Representative Macon of Arkansas, "Democratic objector" of the house, had taken occasion to approve the appropriations for the Mississippi river contained in the pending bill. The Mississippi river was not only the Father of Waters, but the mother also, he declared, and for that reason he thought no objection should be made against its improvement.

"If the Mississippi is the mother and father of the waters where does the speaker come in?" inquired Mr. Moore, who, answering his own question, suggested that Speaker Cannon should be known as "the godfather of the waters."

Coming Changes in China.

It is reported that the question of cutting off the cues and the change of costume of the people in the Chinese empire will be enforced on the first moon next year.

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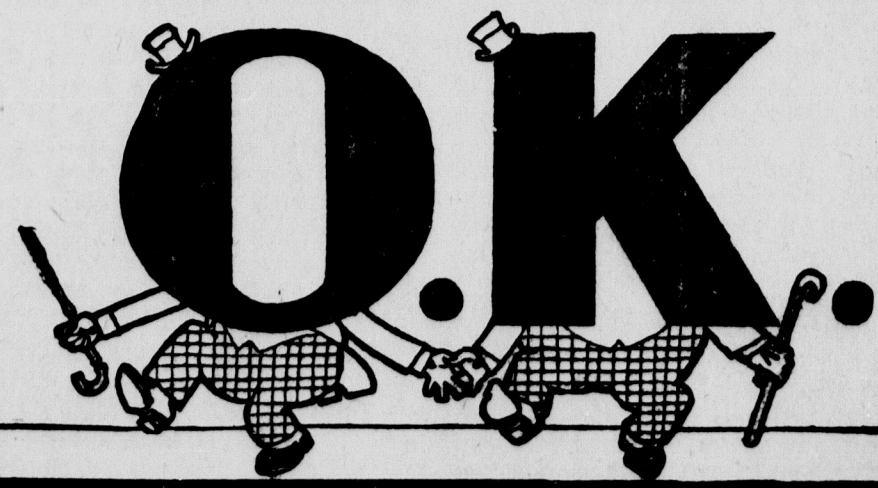
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KEEN RACE FOR THE SOUTH POLE

Contest Between England and America That Is Expected to Arouse the Sporting Blood of the Whole World :: :: ::

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE south pole may as well come in and be discovered. The Americans and English are after it, and when both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race start out to do a thing there is nothing more to it. As Captain Robert F. Scott, the leader of the prospective British expedition, expressed it, he will stay two years if he does not discover the pole in one, will stay three years if he does not discover it in two, and added, "In fact, we shall jolly well stop there till the thing is done."

As for the American expedition, its commanding spirit will be Robert E. Peary, even though he is not to accompany it in person. It is Peary who plans it, Peary who turned over to it the \$10,000 given him in New York, Peary who donates it the use of the Roosevelt and Peary's companions in the discovery of the north pole who will man the expedition. Since Peary tried for the other end of the world for twenty-three years, it is unnecessary to say that the exploring party organized by him and animated by his spirit will also "jolly well stop there till the thing is done."

There have been few finer examples than that furnished by Commander Peary in this entire affair. His correspondence with Captain Scott to de-

Each Expedition to Start Next Summer Practically at the Same Time and From Opposite Sides of the Pole :: :: ::

in bad taste. Subsequent events have to some extent justified him, or at least have shown his provocation. When one has worked twenty-three years for a certain thing and at last has attained it only to have some purveyor of fiction beat him to the cable office and claim the laurels—well, who wouldn't yell "Stop, thief?"

The last heard of Dr. Cook he was in South America, but he was not looking for the south pole. He has doubtless had enough of the polar proposition to last him the rest of his natural life. The doctor seems to be yearning for obscurity. Why not let him have it?

It is now Peary's turn. The house of representatives may not be willing to make him a rear admiral, but why should that disturb him? There are platoons of rear admirals, but only one pole discoverer. Who knows the names of six of our estimable rear admirals? Yet who in the circle of the nations has not heard of Peary? Some of these holders of toy titles and gilt shoulder straps get an inflated notion of such things. In the big world of real men and women what do they count for? What have they to do with the ages? So long as history lasts Peary's fame will last. What could a rear admiral's title add to him?

ular in which he has a pipe in his mouth that would cause a stampede of polar bears. If he looked like that at his Eskimo dog team it is no wonder that the Peary party made quick time to the pole. The dogs would cover thirty or forty miles a day merely to get away.

The English-American race to the south pole will be a sporting event that will stir the world's blood. The two expeditions will start at opposite sides of the pole at practically the same time. Captain Scott will traverse the route already covered by Lieutenant Shackleton. The Peary party will go in from Weddell sea over a course uncharted and unknown. The English expedition will have motors, Siberian ponies and dogs. The Americans will depend on dogs alone. While the rivalry is to be entirely friendly, it will nevertheless be keen and should arouse the sporting blood of the two nations as not even the yacht races, the Derbies, the tennis and polo matches and other international contests have done.

It is not at all impossible that the betting fraternity will get into the game and big stakes be placed on the event. Commander Peary suggests that one exploring party might get to the pole only twenty-four hours ahead of the other, which would be a closer race than that to the cable lines when Dr. Cook broke out of the north only a week ahead of himself. There will be no Cook flinch to this affair, however. The example of the Brooklyn explorer will prevent others from claiming to have discovered any pole whatsoever without sworn affidavits, diagrams and proofs that would convince the now skeptical University of Copenhagen. It will be impossible, however, for the discoverer of the south pole to "bring on his Eskimos" for the reason that no human beings live on the antarctic continent.

Pole on a High Plateau.

The probability is that the south pole is on a plateau 10,000 feet in elevation and that both exploring parties will have an all land route. Shackleton found land all the way in his journey and when he reached his farthest south at 111 miles from the goal said that powerful fieldglasses revealed a continuing plateau as far as he could see. His elevation was then about 10,000 feet. Because of the altitude and for the reason that there is no sea water to modify the temperature the area surrounding the south pole is colder than that encountered by arctic explorers. Mountains and glaciers also make the going in the antarctic difficult. For all that, the discovery of the south pole should be less difficult than was that of the northern end of the world. There are no open leads and no drifting ice floes, two of the obstacles that have defeated so many arctic explorers in their efforts to reach the north pole.

The route to be followed by the American party leading in from Weddell sea is also thought to be over the land, though next to nothing is actually known concerning it. A coast line has been discovered, and this is supposed to be the shore of the antarctic continent. It may, however, be only a shell, with open sea beyond it. Again, it may lead to high and practically inaccessible mountain ranges. This uncertainty as to what the Americans may encounter would put the odds in favor of the British, since they will follow for most of the distance the course already traversed by Lieutenant Shackleton, just as Shackleton, in turn, kept close to the track made by Captain Scott in his first expedition of 1901-4.

Two Polar Dashes In 1911.

The Englishmen will go in from New Zealand and the Americans from Punta Arenas, on the southern extremity of South America. The start in each case will be made next summer. The seasons in the southern hemisphere are, of course, the exact reverse of ours, Christmas occurring in midsummer there and the 4th of July in midwinter. It is designed to go into winter quarters in 1911 and to make the actual polar dashes during the spring and summer of 1911-12. If successful the expeditions will then start home early in 1912. It is barely possible that news may be heard of one or both ventures before either reaches a cable station, as the British intend to take wireless apparatus and to establish wireless stations at their two bases, which will be approximately 500 miles apart. It is not impossible that these wireless stations could be utilized for communication with the outside world, although the distance will be very great.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the leader of the British expedition, was born in 1868 and has been in the navy since 1882. He served in various ships, becoming successively lieutenant, commander and captain, which last rank he has held since 1904. His first antarctic expedition started in from Port Lyttleton, New Zealand, which will be the base of the new venture. Near the eightieth parallel a high ice barrier was found, but a long shift was

made, a pass discovered, and an approach was pushed toward the pole, which stopped a few hundred miles short of the record made by Lieutenant Shackleton last year. It is not without interest that Shackleton gained his first antarctic experience as a member of this first Scott expedition. It is hardly probable that he will accompany the next one, as he is now busy writing a book, but either next summer or later may lead an expedition of his own. He will shortly visit America, where he is to be signally honored.

Why Shackleton Turned Back.

Lieutenant Shackleton's account of the last days of his journey is thrilling, and as it describes conditions which will be met by the two expeditions now forming I subjoin a few extracts:

The blizzard had done its work, however, and we recognized that we had just about reached our limit. We got up at 2 a. m. and at 4 a. m. were away for a final march south, taking with us nothing but food, instruments and the queen's flag, with a bamboo rod for a staff.

Half running, half walking, we made that last march, and at 9 a. m. in latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes we hoisted the union jack. We could do no more, for to go farther meant abandoning all hope of getting back to our depots.

The pole, though only ninety-seven geographical miles away (11 statute miles), was impossible for us to attain. Before us stretched the same white plain over which we had traveled for many days. Our powerful Goertz glasses showed no signs of land, and we could safely assume that the geographical south pole was situated on this immense plateau, between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above sea level and certainly the coldest and one of the most stormy parts of the world. We took a photograph of the party, with the queen's flag blowing out in the icy wind that cut us to the bone, took possession of the plateau on behalf of his majesty and immediately began the march back to our camp, our faces once more turned north.

The leader of the American expedition will probably not be announced for some time. The most likely men for the post are Borup and McMillan, both of whom accompanied Peary in his north pole dash. Whoever is in command, Robert E. Peary will be the actual head. Under his guidance and inspiration we have a right to hope that, despite the handicaps against the Americans, they will win the race and that the first flag raised at the south pole, as at the north, will be the stars and stripes.

Just U. S. U.

[The United States is a braggart nation.—Professor Goode of Chicago university.]

Great Scott,
What rot!
We a braggart nation?
Come off! You're dishing dirt.
Perhaps we're somewhat gushy,
But not enough to hurt.
Of course we've got a country
That's second now to none,
And as a nifty people
We rather take the bun.
Old Glory is a banner
That tops all other flags,
And as a textile fabric
It is the first of rags.
Our ships of war that circled
This big, round globe have set
Some pegs of navigation
Nobody's followed yet.
The steel that's in our railways
Would reach the moon and back,
And we've got locomotives
To haul them down the track.
Our buildings scrape the heavens,
And when the stars get tired
They roost upon their ridgepoles
And shine by being wired.
Our farms are so extensive
That one of them alone
Could swallow up a kingdom
And hide its king and throne.
Our one and only Peary
Through arctic storm and stress
Went for the north pole trophy
And branded it "U. S."
Our trusts—but, say,
Why get gay
Over our natural way?
By crapes,
If Uncle Sam swipes
Everything in sight
Haven't we got a right
To refer in a modest manner
To the star spangled banner?
—W. J. Lampton in New York Times.

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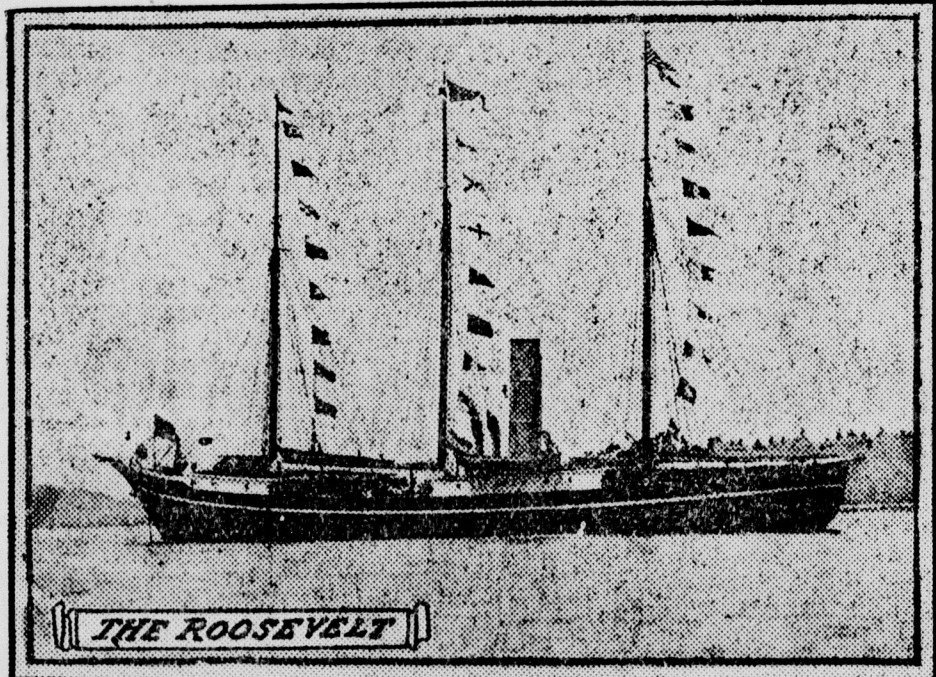
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BRITISH EXPEDITION'S LEADER, THE AMERICAN PARTY'S SHIP WITH HER CAPTAIN AND MAN WHO HAS BEEN FARTHEST SOUTH.

termine if an American expedition would be acceptable to the British, who through the Shackleton and other explorations had established a prior claim in the antarctic field, revealed the instincts of the sportsman and an honorable regard for the feelings of others. Peary's donation of his \$10,000 gift and of the Roosevelt had a dramatic touch and exhibited unselfishness. This same unselfishness was displayed by his voluntary relinquishment of the honor of leading the expedition.

Belated Recognition.

Those of us who criticized Mr. Peary for his attacks on Dr. Cook should now be the more ready to render tribute to the true discoverer of the north pole. While personally not for long deceived by the Cook claims, I, like the majority of other newspaper men who wrote on the subject, regarded Peary's strictures on his rival as ungenerous and

Bartlett Will Go.

Captain Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt in its trip to the arctic and went nearer the north pole than any white man except Peary, has already resigned a good job to take his old station in the trip to the other end of the world. Before he had sent in his resignation his possible connection with the antarctic expedition was discussed with Commander Peary. "Will Bartlett go?" somebody asked. Peary paused in open mouthed astonishment. "Will Bartlett go?" he repeated musingly, as if to make sure that he had heard aright. "Bartlett will go. Nothing but a ball and chain and the bars of a state or federal prison could possibly keep Bartlett from going."

Some of the pictures of Captain Bartlett look almost human, but there are others that have a positively terrifying aspect. I recall one in partic-

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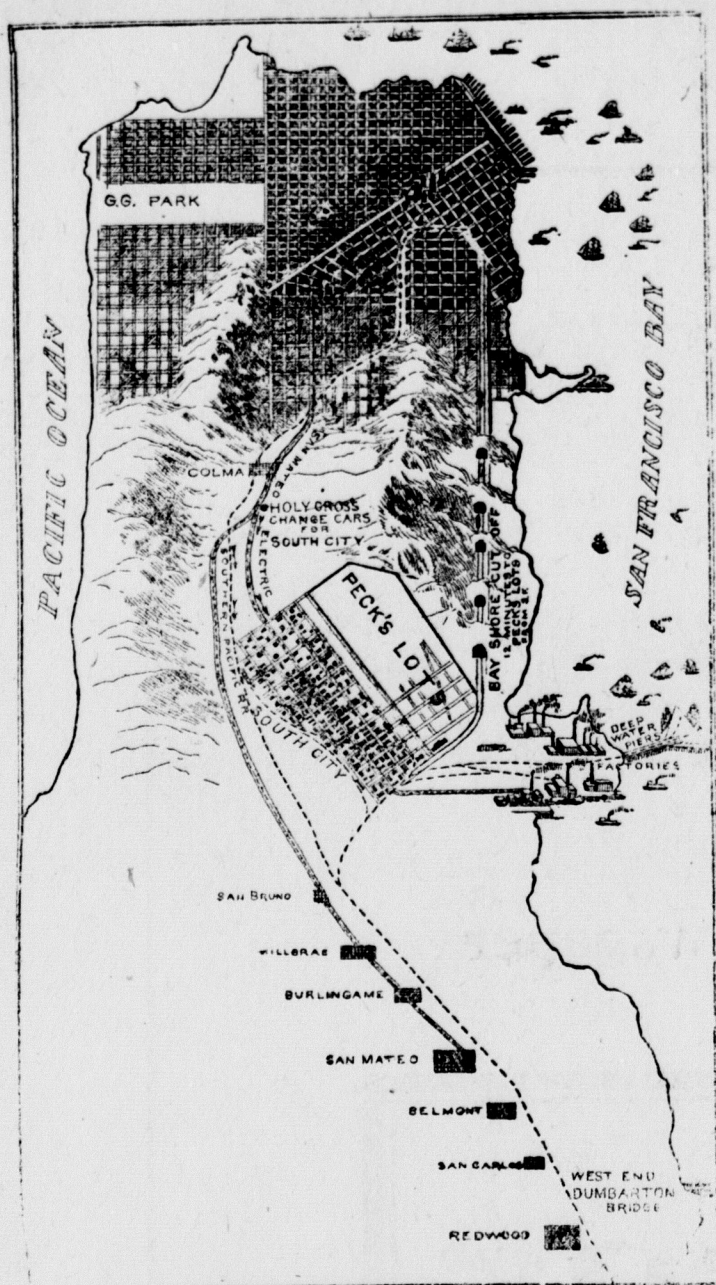
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The transportation facilities have never been equalled by a World's Fair held in the United States—two railroad lines, and an electric line already on the spot, and ferry service available.

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PECK & GARRETT.

ARE SAN MATEO'S SCHOOLS USED TO ADVERTISE BOOKS

Continued from Page 1

children by the company's agents if some of the teachers who did had declined to do so.

Yesterday THE ENTERPRISE received a communication from Mr. W. B. Gilbert, the manager of the company, referred to in Mr. Cloud's communication. The letter explains fully the purposes of the company and what it intends doing in this state in order to sell its books, but was received too late for publication in full in this week's issue.

In part, it says:

"I am just in receipt of a letter over the signature of Mr. Roy Cloud of Redwood City, and also inclosing a letter written by yourself to him under date of February 28th, and hasten to reply thereto.

"This is not a guessing contest. It has not been going through the schools of the county, except inasmuch as all persons of the county who are eligible from the fifth grade to the high school inclusive, including private schools, were at liberty should they so desire, to answer the ten questions constituting the educational contest, and requiring on the part of such pupils the necessity of investigation either from individuals or from reference books or public libraries to obtain the information.

"Anyone in San Mateo county who desires to avail himself of the oppor-

tunity at this time can obtain a set at a discount of 50 per cent, or \$1.50 per volume, and all pupils who have entered the contest and who have answered the questions correctly, as per the decision of the judges, receive, in event their parents order a set, an additional credit on the order of one volume free. If they do not order the set we deliver them one volume free.

"It is the intention of the association to inaugurate quite a general newspaper advertising campaign in this territory, after the different counties have been covered in the method now in operation, and, when agreeable, it is our hope and intention that subscribers who receive the volumes at this time, will favor us with letters setting forth their honest, candid opinion of the books, such articles it is our purpose to incorporate in the newspaper advertising which we propose to do at that time. It will be our intention, if agreeable to you, to use your valuable medium to bring to the attention of the people of your particular locality the merits of this publication, but I will say to you candidly, it will not be sold at \$1.50 per volume. In fact, experience is confronting us with the fact that on the plan we are now operating, we cannot, unless we receive a very large number of orders from a given territory, and as a result of a given effort, furnish this book at the present introductory price without incurring an actual loss, and we are seriously considering the necessity of making the price \$1.80 in other counties.

"Not only this association, but the people of San Mateo county are under lasting obligations to Professor Cloud

for the hearty, generous and whole-souled manner in which he has extended his co-operation to this work."

For the information of Mr. Gilbert and his company THE ENTERPRISE will not, for obvious reasons, accept advertising for this encyclopedia under any terms whatsoever.

Since parts of this encyclopedia have been given to pupils, agents have visited their parents with the purpose of inducing them to purchase the entire set. Not only that, but the pupils are expected to exploit the merits of the work among neighbors.

THE ENTERPRISE is giving publicity to this scheme believing that the schools of this county should not be used, even indirectly, for the purpose of advertising a private business of any character.

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